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the Work Undertaken by the Société de psychologie de l'enfant; On Questions of Cephalometrical Technique; and on Graphology and its indications with regard to sex, age and intelligence. The other original articles are by Lecaillon, on the Biology and Psychology of a Spider (*Chiracanthium cornifex*); by Bourdon and Dide on a Case of Continuous Amnesia with tactile asymbolia, complicated with other troubles; by Larguier des Bancelles on Methods of Memorization; by H. Michel on Spencer and Renouvier; and by Zwaademaker on the Sensibility of the Ear to Sounds of Different Pitch. These are followed by the usual sections of general and special reviews and the bibliography for 1903.

The list of original articles above gives some hint of a widening of the field of the *L'Année* of which the editors make more definite announcement in a prepatory note. *L'Année* will publish in future every year or every two years, as may be required, general bibliographical and critical reviews covering literature in fields adjacent to that of psychology, and in carrying out this plan the editors have secured the assistance of the following distinguished savants: For *Cytology*, Hennequay; *Anatomy of the Central Nervous System*, van Schuchten; *Physiology of the Nervous System, etc.*, Fredericq; *Pathology of the Nervous System, etc.*, Grassel and Pitres; *Mental Pathology*, Simon; *Anthropology*, Deniker; *Sociology*, Durkheim; *Criminology*, Lacasagne; *Psychology of Children*, Madam Fuster; *Pedagogy of Normal Children*, Blum; *Pedagogy of Abnormal Children*, Demoor; *Ethics and Philosophy*, Bonnier, Boutroux, Leuba, Molapert, Metchnikoff and Poincaré.

This number though of the usual form and appearance bears the imprint of a new publisher, Masson et Cie, 120 Boulevard Saint Germain, Paris.

Le Comte de Gobineau et l'Aryanisme Historique, par ERNEST SEILLÈRE. Plon-Nourrit et Cie, Paris, 1903. pp. 450. (La Philosophie de l'Impérialisme, I.)

This is a pious attempt by a discriminating but loyal pupil to sum up the unique views of Count de Gobineau some twenty years after his death. He has prefixed a brief account of his life which he divides into three periods: the theoretical, the Asiatic and the ascetic. In the first he produces his essay on the inequality of the human races which he divides into three: the white, the yellow and the melanian, the former being incalculably superior and who must be served by the other two. Only the Aryans are rapidly developing and of these he seems to think the Germans the best. The impending future solidarity which will reorganize society under Aryan leadership is his goal. In the next period he becomes not only orientalized but almost a mystic and cabalist. The third period was greatly dominated by his relations with Richard Wagner. It would be difficult to say which exerted the greatest influence upon the other. Both co-operated for some time as contributors in the Bayreuth Blaetter.

In Search of a Siberian Klondike as narrated by Washington B. Vanderlip, the chief actor, and herein set forth by Homer B. Hulbert. The Century Co., New York, 1903. pp. 315.

This is a description of an interesting Kamchatkan excursion with dog sledges and various adventures with drifts and blizzards, and has copious illustrations.

La Société Japonaise, par ANDRÉ BELLESSERT. Perrin et Cie, Paris, 1904. pp. 412.

This is a chatty book of a pneumatic writer who has three times

visited Japan and writes in a rather captivating way on the relations of parents to their children, the religious spirit, imagination, on women and love, and on the new society.

On the Threshold of Central Africa, by FRANÇOIS COILLARD. Tr. from French and ed. by Catherine Winkworth Mackintosh. 2d ed. American Tract Society, New York, 1903. pp. 663.

These are simply leaves from pages of a French missionary journal during the last twenty years, describing pioneering among the Barotsi of the upper Zambesi. It is essentially personal narrative and gives a very interesting account of the savages among whom this devoted man labored. While his methods may often be questioned, his sincere interest and devotion to the savages among whom he labored is beyond all praise.

A History of the Colony of Sierra Leone, Western Africa, by J. J. CROOKS. Browne and Nolan, Dublin, 1903. pp. 375.

The author has gone to sources where he could, although the records of the early history of the colony are meagre and the state papers of the last seventy years are not yet open.

China; Past and Present, by EDWARD H. PARKER. E. P. Dutton and Co., New York, 1903. pp. 424.

The author is professor of Chinese in Owens College and writes here a comprehensive book comprising historical and statistical matter, account of the boxers, the religion of China, imperial power, foreigners, mandarin or officials, celestial peculiarities, politics, and the "seamy side" under which he includes punishments, infanticide and slavery.

Au Pays Moi, par MARQUIS DE BARTHÉLEMY. Plon-Nourrit et Cie, Paris, 1904. pp. 255.

The writer made an extensive trip in Cochinchina and Cambodia, especially along the region of the Dgambia mountains. His survey was essentially a military one, but he gives a number of interesting pictures and many characterizations of the people and their customs, especially those of the Mois and the Stiengs.

India; Past and Present, by C. H. FORBES-LINDSAY. Vol. I, pp. 320; Vol. II, pp. 338. H. T. Coates and Co., Philadelphia, 1903.

These volumes are an interesting description of the most salient points and monuments in India by a man who has been connected with this country by birth, and gives an account of its legendary and subsequent historical periods, its customs, manners, etc., all copiously illustrated.

Die Frauen auf Java, von C. H. STRATZ. F. Enke, Stuttgart, 1897. pp. 134.

For more than five years the author was the first gynecologist in Java. Here following the example of his great master, Carl Schroeder, he undertook to do scientific work. He describes native operations, some peculiarities of formation and gives a mass of material which it must be admitted is not all peculiar to Java.

Die Heimat der Indogermanen im lichte der urgeschichtlichen Forschung, von MATTHAEUS MUCH. Hermann Costenoble, Berlin, 1904. pp. 421.

This is a second and enlarged edition which treats of tools and weapons in the early stone age, geometric and colored decorations of pottery, especially spirals, has an interesting chapter on amber, dis-

cusses the great stone graves and caves, has a brief chapter on culture plants, and discusses more at length the dog, sheep, goat, pigs, cattle and horse. The two concluding sections are on race and the geographical and physical constitution of home and its influence upon inhabitants.

The Diary of a Turk, by HALIL HALID. Adam & Charles Black, London, 1903. pp. 269.

This is written by a Turk from the Turkish point of view and with the greatest frankness. The author was born in Angora, Asia Minor, was trained as a child at school and in the harem of which later he gives a very interesting account. Later he went to Constantinople to pursue his studies and selected one of the hundred schools there, choosing at last the profession of law. Among the best chapters in the book are those that describe the school methods, the curriculum of the law school. Until he was nearly through this he spoke no language but his own, but after meeting a few English people, conceived a great desire to visit that country. He became somewhat sympathetic with the Turkey movement and fell somewhat under the Sultan's suspicions, went to England where he remained. The author loves his country but detests the present Sultan and sheds a somewhat lurid light upon his reactionary methods.

Macedonian Folklore, by G. F. ABBOTT. University Press, Cambridge, 1903. pp. 372.

The writer under the Prendergast studentship went to the Greek speaking parts of Macedonia and derived his material almost entirely from oral tradition, occasionally supplementing it by local publications and peasant almanacs. He groups his material under folk calendar and seasons, Eastertide, winter festivals, divination, symbolism, birth, marriage, funeral rites, spirits and spells, bird legends, riddles, Alexander and Philip in folk tradition. He has, we think, happily refrained essentially from speculation or to making spiritual excursions into the unknown, although Tyler, Lang, and especially Frazer, to whom the work is dedicated, are his ideals. Some of his matter, especially the songs and poems, are given in Modern Greek.

Great Benin: Its Customs, Art and Horrors, by H. LING ROTH. F. King and Sons, Halifax, 1903. pp. 234 + xxxii.

The writer has made a protracted, personal study of the people of this interesting province and here describes with the aid of two hundred and seventy-five pictures their appearance, customs at birth, marriage and burial, their wars and weapons, trades and industries, foods, animals, medicine, music, games, court life, slavery, inheritance, government, punishments, ordeals, fetiches, kindred observances, etc.

The Land of the Dons, by LEONARD WILLIAMS. Cassell and Co., London, 1902. pp. 398.

The author was long a correspondent of the Times, in Madrid, and has explored many parts of Spain and both loves and understands it. We have nowhere seen so full an account as it exists to-day and as it has been transformed in recent centuries. The author gives a very good account of the people, the customs, industries, and even appends a sketch of Spanish history. He declares that it was generally felt to be an advantage for the Spaniards to lose their provinces, but he can see only a gloomy prospect unless the following reforms are affected: popular education, the suppression of the national lottery, retrenchment of the army and navy, reduction of the pension lists, the sup-